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PETROLOGICAL ABSTRACTS AND REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT JOHANNSEN

RAMSAY, WILHELM. "Ueber die Verbreitung von Nephelinsyenitgeschieben und die Ausbreitung des nordeuropäischen Inlandseises im nördlichen Russland," *Fennia*, XXXIII (1912), No. 1, pp. 17.

On the Kola Peninsula the high mountains of Umptek and Lujavr-Urt consist of nephelite syenite. Other nephelite rocks occur in the foothills of Turja and probably in the neighborhood of Kuollejavr. The author gives a sketch map of the region over which fragments of these rocks have been distributed by glacial ice.

A. J.

REINISCH, REINHOLD. *Petrographisches Praktikum, II Teil, Gesteine.* Gebrüder Borntraeger, Berlin, 1912. Pp. viii+217, figs. 48. M. 7.60.

In this, the second edition, the same general mode of treatment has been followed as in the first. The book has been increased in size by the addition of 37 pages and 26 figures, even though the chapter on the chemical relationships of the igneous rocks has been omitted. The parts dealing with eruptive and metamorphic rocks have been rewritten entirely and numerous analyses have been added. The origin of the rocks is not touched upon, the work dealing simply with the rocks themselves and their determination under the microscope. They are described both megascopically and microscopically, and their metamorphism and weathering is discussed. Not only are chemical analyses given, but each analysis is also recalculated according to the Osann system. The book is strongly bound in linen, the press work is good, and the illustrations, which are unusually good line drawings, are clean and sharp. The addition of a diagram showing the relationship between the different rock types would have been a help to beginners, since for such the book is intended.

ALBERT JOHANNSEN

Ries, Heinrich. *Building Stones and Clay Products.* John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1912, 8vo, pp. xvii+415, figs. 20, pls. 59. $3.00 net.

A handbook for architects. In Part I the important building stones of the United States are discussed with regard to their desirability as structural material, and with brief petrographic descriptions.

Part II opens with a chapter on the properties of clay, following which the clay products used as structural material are taken up and discussed, chiefly in their technologic aspects.

The principal interest to the geologist is found in the rather complete catalogue of quarries, with brief description of the stone obtained and lists of various structures in which these stones have been used.

The work is not intended as an exhaustive treatise, but aims to give mply the fundamentally important facts, and in this it seems to be fairly successful.

Albert D. Brokaw

Rinne, F. "Baueritisierung, ein kristallographischer Abbau dunkler Glimmer," *Berichten d. math.-phys. Kl. kgl. sächs. Gesell. d. Wiss., Leipzig,* LXIII (1911), 441–45.

The author proposes the name Bauerite for bleached biotite, and Baueritization for the process of bleaching.

A. J.

Schaller, Waldemar T. "New Manganese Phosphates from the Gem Tourmaline Field of Southern California," *Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci.,* II (1912), 143–45.

Schaller, Waldemar T. *Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Turmalingruppe.* Inaug. Diss. München. Leipzig, 1912. Pp. 343.

Scrivenor, John Brooke. "The Gopeng Beds of Kinta (Federated Malay States)," *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* London, No. 270, Vol. LXVIII (1912), 140–63.

In this interesting article the author gives a geologic and petrographic description of the Gopeng beds, and advocates the theory that they were formed as a result of glacial action. These beds, which are described as resembling "drift composed of till and bowlder-clays," are found overlying strata of Carboniferous age and are considered older than an associated Mesozoic granite. The Gopeng beds carry commercially valuable deposits of tin which is found for the most part as disseminated grains of cassiterite. In his conclusion the author presents a brief summary of the geologic history of the region about Gopeng.

HEATH M. ROBINSON

SKEATS, E. W., and SUMMERS, H. S. "The Geology and Petrology of the Macedon District," *Bull. Geol. Surv. Victoria.* Victoria, 1912. Pp. 58, map, and pls. 28.

The granodiorite of this region is shown to be intruded into the dacite, and an altered zone was found in the dacite at its contact with the granite. Two new rock types, macedonite and woodenite, are described. They somewhat resemble orthoclase basalts and have some characters in common with mugearites. A number of rocks previously determined by Professor Gregory are here redescribed. Twenty-nine analyses of igneous rocks are given and computed in the Cross, Iddings, Pirsson, Washington system.

A. J.

SKEATS, ERNEST W. "The Occurrence of Nepheline in Phonolite Dykes at Omeo," *Australasian Asso. Adv. Sci.*, XIII (1912), 126–31.

STEWART, CHARLES A. "The Geology and Ore-Deposits of the Silverbell Mining District, Arizona," *Bull. 65, Amer. Inst. Min. Eng.*, 1912, 455–505.

Among the igneous rocks described are alaskite, alaskite porphyry, biotite granite, quartz porphyry, andesite, rhyolite porphyry, hornblende andesite porphyry, and an almost pure quartz rock.

A. J.

TYRRELL, G. W. "The Late Palaeozoic Alkaline Igneous Rocks of the West of Scotland," *Geol. Mag.*, IX (1912), 69–80, 120–31.

The writer divides the late Palaeozoic intrusive rocks of the west of Scotland into three groups, those with conspicuous analcite, those with conspicuous nephelite, and those without conspicuous analcite or nephelite, but which may contain either or both as accessories. Among the first class he describes analcite-syenite, teschenite, picrite-teschenite, lugarite, and monchiquite. Lugarite resembles the heronite of Coleman, and is related to leucocratic teschenites and to ijolites. It occurs in the form of a sill 4 feet thick in the Lugar teschenite-picrite complex, and as dikes penetrating the picrite. In hand specimens it shows a grey or greenish-grey groundmass crowded with barkevicite prisms up to

3 inches in length, and smaller black augites. In thin section the rock is seen to be composed of analcite, nephelite, plagioclase (probably Ab_1An_1), barkevicite, titanaugite, ilmenite, and apatite. The rock may be regarded as an ijolite in which the greater part of the nephelite has been displaced by original analcite, and in which barkevicite is a prominent constituent as well as augite.

The rocks of the second class are theralite, essexite, and kylite. The latter rock consists of about 31 per cent labradorite, 4 per cent nephelite, 1.3 per cent, analcite, 26 per cent titanaugite, 32 per cent olivine, 3.3 per cent ilmenite, 1.7 per cent biotite, 0.7 per cent apatite. Megascopically it is compact, fresh, phanerocrystalline, rather fine grained, and of a grey or greenish-grey color. In thin section the phenocrysts are seen to be olivine, titanaugite, and plagioclase, the latter in places zonal and ranging from Ab_4An_5 to Ab_5An_3. A little orthoclase occurs. A chemical analysis is given.

Rocks of the third type are alkali dolerites.

ALBERT JOHANNSEN

WATSON, THOMAS L., and HESS, FRANK L. "Zirconiferous Sandstone near Ashland, Virginia, with a Summary of the Properties, Occurrence, and Uses of Zircon in General," *Univ. Virginia Pub., Bull. Phil. Soc. Charlottesville*, I (1912), 267–92.

WATSON, THOMAS L. "Kragerite, a Rutile-bearing Rock from Krageroe, Norway," *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Fourth Series, Vol. XXXIV, 509–14.

Kragerite was briefly described by Brögger in 1904 as a new member of the aplite series and a differentiation product of a gabbro magma. As described by Watson the rock is megascopically medium-grained granitic, and light in color. The prominent constituents are light-grey and pink feldspar, black rutile, and a little quartz. The rutile is in small grains partly disseminated but mostly segregated along roughly parallel lines which give the rock a streaked or banded appearance. The minerals are albite-oligoclase predominant with a little microcline and orthoclase, rutile, and a little quartz and ilmenite. In the rutile-rich portion rutile is predominant accompanied by biotite partly altered to chlorite, apatite, and an altered mineral probably feldspar. The rock occupies a new position in the quantitative system.

E. R. LLOYD

WEINSCHENK-CLARK. *Petrographic Methods.* McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1912. Pp. xx+396, figs. 371.

This work is the authorized English translation of the third edition of Weinschenk's *Anleitung zum Gebrauch des Polarisationsmikroskops*, and the second edition of *Die Gesteinsbildenden Mineralien.* The English title is rather misleading in that it promises less than is given in the book.

The translation follows the German text closely enough to be correct, yet is free enough to be easy reading. Part I begins with a description of lenses and microscopes, and gives instructions for testing and adjusting them. The following one hundred pages are devoted to methods of observation in ordinary, and in parallel and convergent polarized light. Many methods are presented, and the phenomena observed and conclusions to be drawn from them are given, although but little theoretical explanation is attempted. The first part closes with an appendix giving descriptions of rotating, heating, projecting, photographic, and drawing apparatus.

The second part takes up the cutting of thin sections, the separation of mineral constituents by various chemical and physical means, and methods of micro-chemical investigation, staining, determination of specific gravity, etc. The chapter on the development of rock constituents is extremely valuable for beginners, giving excellent figures of various textures (called structures by the translator), and describing intergrowths, inclusions, and so on. The descriptive portion of the book consists of 139 pages with 153 figures, including line drawings of crystal forms and half-tones of thin sections. The descriptions of the various minerals are short but good, and give the principal characteristics. The fact that unusual rock minerals are omitted is to be commended. The methods for the determination of the feldspars are given rather too briefly, however. The volume concludes with 36 pages of tables for the optical determination of minerals.

The book is well printed on good paper and the cuts have come out fairly well, although, in avoiding the annoying glaze of the paper of the German original, much detail has been lost in the half-tones. The loss here seems greater than the gain. Typographical errors, especially under the illustrations, are numerous. On the whole the book is an excellent one and is extremely well adapted to classes beginning the study of microscopical petrography.

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